

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant To Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2018**

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: **333-218854**



The GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

30-0842570

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

15 Walker Avenue Suite 101

Baltimore, MD 21208

(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)

(443)-738-4051

(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

NOT APPLICABLE

(Former name or former address if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "non-accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by checkmark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 31,880,969 shares of common stock as of November 19, 2018.



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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “may,” “should,” “could,” “will,” “plan,” “future,” “continue,” and other expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and trends and that do not relate to historical matters identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based largely on our expectations or forecasts of future events, can be affected by inaccurate assumptions, and are subject to various business risks and known and unknown uncertainties, a number of which are beyond our control. Therefore, actual results could differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this document, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. A wide variety of factors could cause or contribute to such differences and could adversely impact revenues, profitability, cash flows and capital needs. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this document will, in fact, transpire or prove to be accurate. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled “Risk Factors” that may cause our or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Important factors that may cause the actual results to differ from the forward-looking statements, projections or other expectations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- risk that we will not be able to remediate identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures;
- risk that we fail to meet the requirements of the agreements under which we acquired our business interests, including any cash payments to the business operations, which could result in the loss of our right to continue to operate or develop the specific businesses described in the agreements;
- risk that we will be unable to secure additional financing in the near future in order to commence and sustain our planned development and growth plans;
- risk that we cannot attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, particularly employees, consultants and contractors for our operations;
- risks and uncertainties relating to the various industries and operations we are currently engaged in;
- results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future growth, development or expansion will not be consistent with our expectations;
- risks related to the inherent uncertainty of business operations including profit, cost of goods, production costs and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- the uncertainty of profitability based upon our history of losses;
- risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms for our planned development projects;
- risks related to environmental regulation and liability;
- risks related to tax assessments;
- other risks and uncertainties related to our prospects, properties and business strategy.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we do not undertake to update or revise any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

As used in this quarterly report, “Greater Cannabis,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
FORM 10-Q

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THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>September 30, 2018</u> (Unaudited)	<u>December 31, 2017</u> (Note A)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 87,741	\$ -
Total current assets	87,741	-
OTHER ASSETS		
Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement (less accumulated amortization of \$ 5,251)	94,749	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 182,490</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 59,562	\$ -
Accrued interest	2,123	-
Loans payable to related parties	260,000	-
Notes payable to third parties	80,189	-
Derivative liability	482,667	-
Total current liabilities and total liabilities	<u>884,541</u>	<u>-</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIENCY)		
Preferred stock; 10,000,000 shares authorized, \$.001 par value, as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there are 9,411,998 and no shares outstanding, respectively	9,412	-
Common stock; 500,000,000 shares authorized, \$.001 par value, as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there are 30,846,492 and -0- shares outstanding, respectively	30,846	-
Class A common stock of Green C Corporation; Unlimited shares authorized no par value, as of December 31, 2017, there are 100 shares outstanding (Note A)	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	121,234	-
Accumulated deficit	<u>(863,543)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total stockholders' (deficiency)	<u>(702,051)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' (deficiency)	<u>\$ 182,490</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
Revenue:		
Gross profit on product transactions (Note I)	\$ 86,898	\$ -
Consulting fees from related party	8,477	-
Total revenue	95,375	-
Operating Expenses:		
Officers compensation	134,593	-
Consulting fees paid to former Chief Executive Officer	50,000	-
Amortization of Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement cost	5,251	-
Foreign exchange loss	152	-
Other operating expenses	20,130	-
Total operating expenses	210,126	-
Loss from operations	(114,751)	-
Other income (expenses):		
Loss on conversion of note payable and accrued interest to common stock on September 19, 2018	(510,149)	-
Expense from derivative liability	(212,165)	-
Interest expense	(14,515)	-
Interest income	5,903	-
Amortization of debt discounts	(17,866)	-
Total other income (expenses)	(748,792)	-
Loss before provision for income taxes	(863,543)	-
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$ (863,543)	\$ -
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (.03)	\$ -
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic and diluted	29,439,590	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
Revenue:		
Gross profit on product transactions (Note I)	\$ -	\$ -
Consulting fees from related party	-	-
Total revenue	-	-
Operating Expenses:		
Officers compensation	134,593	-
Consulting fees paid to former Chief Executive Officer	50,000	-
Amortization of Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement cost	5,251	-
Foreign exchange loss	152	-
Other operating expenses	10,631	-
Total operating expenses	200,627	-
Loss from operations	(200,627)	-
Other income (expenses):		
Expense from derivative liability	(212,165)	-
Loss on conversion of note payable and accrued interest to common stock on September 19, 2018	(510,149)	-
Interest expense	(14,515)	-
Interest income	-	-
Amortization of debt discounts	(17,866)	-
Total other income (expenses)	(754,695)	-
Loss before provision for income taxes	(955,322)	-
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$ (955,322)	\$ -
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (.03)	\$ -
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic and diluted	29,556,832	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss)	\$ (863,543)	\$ -
Loss on conversion of note payable and accrued interest to common stock on September 19, 2018	510,149	-
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Expense from derivative liability	212,165	-
Amortization of Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement cost	5,251	-
Amortization of debt discounts	17,866	-
Interest expense for default added to note payable balance	11,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	31,338	-
Accrued interest	3,515	-
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(72,259)</u>	<u>-</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loan to third party	296,043	-
Repayment of loan to third party	(296,043)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan payable to related party	783	-
Repayment of loan payable to related party	(783)	-
Proceeds from loans payable to related parties	160,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>160,000</u>	<u>-</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH	87,741	-
CASH BALANCE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-	-
CASH BALANCE, END OF PERIOD	\$ 87,741	-
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Payment from related party to licensor of Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement on June 26, 2018	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Liabilities of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. at July 31, 2018 added pursuant to reverse acquisition:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 28,224	\$ -
Accrued interest	3,246	-
Notes payable to third parties	83,323	-
Derivative liability	270,502	-
Total	<u>\$ 385,295</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Conversion of note payable and accrued interest to 1,465,523 shares of common stock on September 19, 2018:		
Accrued interest	\$ 4,638	\$ -
Notes payable to third parties	32,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 36,638</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. (the “Company”) was formed in March 2014 as a limited liability company under the name, The Greater Cannabis Company, LLC. The Company remained a wholly owned subsidiary of Sylios Corp (“Sylios”) until March 2017.

On July 31, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock of Green C Corporation (“Green C”) in exchange for 9,411,998 newly issued shares of the Company’s Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the “Exchange”). Each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock and is entitled to vote 50 votes per share on all matters as a class with holders of common stock. Since after the Exchange was consummated, the former shareholders of Green C and their designees own approximately 94% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of the Company, Green C is the acquirer for accounting purposes. Prior to the Exchange, the Company had no assets and nominal business operations. Accordingly, the Exchange has been treated for accounting purposes as a recapitalization by the accounting acquirer, Green C, and the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of Green C from its inception on December 21, 2017 to July 31, 2018 and combined with the Company thereafter. See Note C (Acquisition of Green C Corporation).

Green C was incorporated on December 21, 2017 under the laws of the Province of Ontario Canada with the principal place of business in North York, Ontario.

Green C is the owner of an exclusive, worldwide license for an eluting transmucosal patch platform (“ETP”) for non-invasive drug delivery in the cannabis field as further described in the exclusive license agreement dated June 21, 2018 with Pharmedica Ltd. (see Note J).

The Company’s business plan is to (i) commercialize its ETP technology and (ii) concentrate on cannabis related investment and development opportunities through direct equity investments, joint ventures, licensing agreements or acquisitions.

The Company is actively seeking licensing opportunities in the cannabis sector for intellectual property and products. At present, the Company’s sole active, exclusive, worldwide licensing agreement is with Pharmedica Limited for its ETP technology.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries Bud Bank, Inc.; GCC Superstore, LLC; GCC Investment Holdings, LLC; and Green C Corporation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) for interim financial statements and in the opinion of management contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly, in all material respects, the Company’s consolidated financial position as at September 30, 2018, and the results of its operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. These statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the information contained herein. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that might be expected for future interim periods or for the full year ending December 31, 2018

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments having an original maturity of 90 days or less that are readily convertible into cash are considered to be cash equivalents. For the periods presented, the Company had no cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740 - Income Taxes, the provision for income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method measures deferred income taxes by applying enacted statutory rates in effect at the balance sheet date to the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts on the financial statements. The resulting deferred tax assets or liabilities are adjusted to reflect changes in tax laws as they occur. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

We expect to recognize the financial statement benefit of an uncertain tax position only after considering the probability that a tax authority would sustain the position in an examination. For tax positions meeting a “more-likely-than-not” threshold, the amount to be recognized in the financial statements will be the benefit expected to be realized upon settlement with the tax authority. For tax positions not meeting the threshold, no financial statement benefit is recognized. As of September 30, 2018, we had no uncertain tax positions. We recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to uncertain tax positions as general and administrative expenses. We currently have no foreign federal or state tax examinations nor have we had any foreign federal or state examinations since our inception. To date, we have not incurred any interest or tax penalties.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We follow ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC Topic 820 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to existing US GAAP that requires the use of fair value measurements that establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, ASC Topic 820 requires the

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized below:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the use of the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value is measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis are those that are adjusted to fair value each time a financial statement is prepared. Financial assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis are those that are adjusted to fair value when a significant event occurs. Except for derivative liabilities, we had no financial assets or liabilities carried and measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis during the reporting periods.

Derivative Liabilities

We evaluate stock options, stock warrants or other contracts to determine if those contracts or embedded components of those contracts qualify as derivatives to be separately accounted for under the relevant sections of ASC Topic 815-40, *Derivative Instruments and Hedging: Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*.

The result of this accounting treatment could be that the fair value of a financial instrument is classified as a derivative instrument and is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date and recorded as a liability. In the event that the fair value is recorded as a liability, the change in fair value is recorded in the statement of operations as other income or other expense. Upon conversion or exercise of a derivative instrument, the instrument is marked to fair value at the conversion date and then that fair value is reclassified to equity. Financial instruments that are initially classified as equity that become subject to reclassification under ASC Topic 815-40 are reclassified to a liability account at the fair value of the instrument on the reclassification date.

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets such as property and equipment and intangible assets are periodically reviewed for impairment. We test for impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Impairment evaluations involve management's estimates on asset useful lives and future cash flows. Actual useful lives and cash flows could be different from those estimated by management which could have a material effect on our reporting results and financial positions. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement cost

The Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement is carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight line method over the license's estimated economic life of five years.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Website Costs

Website costs are expensed as incurred. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, website expense was \$2,455 and \$0, respectively.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs represent costs incurred in connection with obtaining debt financing. These costs are amortized ratably and charged to financing expenses over the term of the related debt.

Equity Instruments Issued to Non-Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

Issuances of our common stock or warrants for acquiring goods or services are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued to consultants or vendors is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance to earn the equity instruments is reached (a “performance commitment” which would include a penalty considered to be of a magnitude that is a sufficiently large disincentive for nonperformance) or (ii) the date at which performance is complete.

Although situations may arise in which counter performance may be required over a period of time, the equity award granted to the party performing the service may be fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the agreement. As a result, in this situation in which vesting periods do not exist if the instruments are fully vested on the date of agreement, we determine such date to be the measurement date and will record the estimated fair market value of the instruments granted as a prepaid expense and amortize such amount to expense over the contract period. When it is appropriate for us to recognize the cost of a transaction during financial reporting periods prior to the measurement date, for purposes of recognition of costs during those periods, the equity instrument is measured at the then-current fair values.

Related Parties

A party is considered to be related to us if the party directly or indirectly or through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with us. Related parties also include our principal owners, our management, members of the immediate families of our principal owners and our management and other parties with which we may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. A party which can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties, or if it has an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests, is also a related party.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from product sales is recognized when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) the price is fixed or determinable, (3) collectability is reasonably assured, and (4) delivery has occurred.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. For the period presented, we had no advertising costs.

Loss per Share

We compute net loss per share in accordance with FASB ASC 260. The ASC specifies the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements for loss per share for entities with publicly held common stock.

Basic loss per share amounts is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per common share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive securities (such as stock options, warrants and convertible securities) outstanding. Dilutive securities having an anti-dilutive effect on diluted net loss per share are excluded from the calculation. For the periods ended September 30, 2018, the Company excluded 470,599,900 shares relating to the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (see Note G), 3,429,000 shares relating to convertible notes payable to third parties (Please see **NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES** for further information) and 657,800 shares relating to outstanding warrants (Please see **NOTE G - CAPITAL STOCK AND WARRANTS** for further information) from the calculation of diluted shares outstanding as the effect of their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Recently Enacted Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes nearly all prior revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than are required under prior U.S. GAAP. As amended by the FASB in July 2015, the standard became effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods therein. ASU 2014-09 has had no impact on our Financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), to provide guidance on recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements, specifically differentiating between different types of leases. The core principle of Topic 842 is that a lessee should recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from all leases. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee have not significantly changed from previous GAAP. There continues to be a differentiation between finance leases and operating leases. However, the principal difference from previous guidance is that the lease assets and lease liabilities arising from operating leases should be recognized in the balance sheet. The accounting applied by a lessor is largely unchanged from that applied under previous GAAP. The amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. In transition, lessees and lessors are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. These practical expedients relate to the identification and classification of leases that commenced before the effective date, initial direct costs for leases that commenced before the effective date, and the ability to use hindsight in evaluating lessee options to extend or terminate a lease or to purchase the underlying asset. An entity that elects to apply the practical expedients will, in effect, continue to account for leases that commence before the effective date in accordance with previous GAAP unless the lease is modified, except that lessees are required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all operating leases at each reporting date based on the present value of the remaining minimum rental payments that were tracked and disclosed under previous GAAP. The Company does not expect the impact of ASU 2016-02 on its future financial statements to be significant.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations, to clarify the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations and address how an entity should assess whether it is the principal or the agent in contracts that include three or more parties. The effective date and transition requirements for these amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of ASU 2014-09 (discussed above). ASU 2016-08 has had no impact on our Financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, to clarify the following two aspects of Topic 606: 1) identifying performance obligations, and 2) the licensing implementation guidance. The effective date and transition requirements for these amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of ASU 2014-09 (discussed above). ASU 2016-10 has had no impact on our Financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

On July 13, 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2017-11. Among other things, ASU 2017-11 provides guidance that eliminates the requirement to consider “down round” features when determining whether certain financial instruments or embedded features are indexed to an entity’s stock and need to be classified as liabilities. ASU 2017-11 provides for entities to recognize the effect of a down round feature only when it is triggered and then as a dividend and a reduction to income available to common stockholders in basic earnings per share. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company expects to adopt ASU 2017-11 commencing in the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019. The effect of adoption will be to eliminate derivative liability classification for warrants outstanding that contain “down round” (or “ratchet-down”) provisions but do not contain variable conversion features based on the future trading price of the Company’s common stock. At September 30, 2018, the derivative liability of such warrants was \$87,982.

NOTE B - GOING CONCERN

Under ASC 205-40, we have the responsibility to evaluate whether conditions and/or events raise substantial doubt about our ability to meet our future obligations as they become due within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. As required by this standard, our evaluation shall initially not take into consideration the potential mitigating effects of our plans that have not been fully implemented as of the date the financial statements are issued.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE B - GOING CONCERN (continued)

In performing the first step of this assessment, we concluded that the following conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to meet our financial obligations as they become due. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had cash of \$ 87,741, total current liabilities of \$ 884,541, and negative working capital of \$ 796,800. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we incurred a net loss of \$863,543 and used \$72,259 cash from operating activities. We expect to continue to incur negative cash flows until such time as our business generates sufficient cash inflows to finance our operations and debt service requirements.

In performing the second step of this assessment, we are required to evaluate whether our plans to mitigate the conditions above alleviate the substantial doubt about our ability to meet our obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. Our future plans include securing additional funding sources.

There is no assurance that sufficient funds required during the next year or thereafter will be generated from operations or that funds will be available through external sources. The lack of additional capital resulting from the inability to generate cash flow from operations or to raise capital from external sources would force the Company to substantially curtail or cease operations and would, therefore, have a material effect on the business. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that any such required funds, if available, will be available on attractive terms or that they will not have a significant dilutive effect on the Company's existing shareholders. We have therefore concluded there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern through November 2019.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of the uncertainty related to our ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTE C - ACQUISITION OF GREEN C CORPORATION

As discussed in Note A above, the Company acquired 100% ownership of Green C Corporation on July 31, 2018. The acquisition has been accounted for in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as a "reverse acquisition" transaction. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations of the Company prior to July 31, 2018 has been excluded from the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The carrying values of the net assets (liabilities) of the Company (The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. and subsidiaries) at July 31, 2018 prior to the acquisition consisted of:

Total Assets	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	90,724
Accrued interest	15,813
Loans payable to related parties	89,774
Notes payable to third parties	83,323
Derivative liability	270,502
Total current liabilities and total liabilities	<u>550,136</u>
Total assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ (550,136)</u>

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE C - ACQUISITION OF GREEN C CORPORATION (continued)

Pursuant to terms of the acquisition agreements, \$164,841 (accounts payable and accrued expenses - \$62,500, accrued interests - \$12,567, and loans payable to related parties - \$89,774) of the \$550,136 total liabilities was forgiven.

The following pro forma information summarizes the results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 as if the acquisition occurred at December 31, 2016:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Website sales	\$ 136	\$ 209
Website cost of sales	(72)	(109)
Website gross profit	64	100
Gross profit on product transactions	86,898	-
Consulting fees from related party	8,477	-
Total operating revenues	95,439	100
Operating expenses:		
Officers compensation	134,593	500,000
Director compensation	25,000	25,000
Consulting fees	50,000	42,500
Amortization of Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement cost	5,251	-
Other	52,286	33,271
Total operating expenses	267,130	600,771
Loss from operations	(171,691)	(600,671)
Other income (expenses):		
Interest income	5,903	-
Interest expense	(38,298)	(2,529)
Amortization of debt discounts	(63,615)	(19,870)
Expense from derivative liability	(239,663)	(152,352)
Total other income (expenses) – net	(335,673)	(174,751)
Net Loss	\$ (507,364)	\$ (775,422)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (.02)	\$ (.03)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	29,439,590	27,978,345

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE D - LOANS PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES

Loans payable to related parties consist of:

	September 30, 2018
Loans from Elisha Kalfa and Yonah Kalfa, holders of a total of 2,966,666 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred stock	\$ 180,000
Loan from Fernando Bisker and Sigalush, LLC, holders of a total of 2,966,666 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred stock	80,000
Total	\$ 260,000

Pursuant to loan and contribution agreements dated July 31, 2018, the above loans are non-interest bearing and are to be repaid after the Company raises from investors no less than \$1,500,000 or generates sufficient revenue to make repayments (each, a “Replacement Event”). If the First Replacement Event does not occur within 18 months from July 31, 2018, the loans are to be repaid immediately. In the event there is insufficient capital to repay the loan, the lenders have the option to convert all or part of the loans into shares of the Company common stock at the average trading price of the 10 day prior to the date of the conversion request.

NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES

Notes payable to third parties consist of:

	September 30, 2018
Convertible Promissory Note dated May 25, 2017 payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC (“EMET”), interest at 5%, due May 25, 2018 (i)	34,000
Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC (“EMET”), interest at 5%, due September 14, 2018 (ii)	13,750
Convertible Promissory Note dated January 9, 2018 payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC (“EMET”), interest at 5%, due January 9, 2019-less unamortized debt discount of \$5,536 at September 30, 2018 (iii)	14,464
Allonge to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC (“EMET”), interest at 5%, due September 14, 2018 (iv)	12,100
Allonge 2 to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC (“EMET”), interest at 5%, due September 14, 2018 (v)	5,500
Promissory Note dated March 28, 2017 payable to John T. Root, Jr., interest at 4%, due September 28, 2017, convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$.001 per share.	375
Total	\$ 80,189

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES (continued)

(i) On May 25, 2017, the Company executed a Convertible Note (the “Convertible Note”) payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC, (“EMET”) in the principal amount of \$55,000 in exchange for \$50,000 cash. The Convertible Note is convertible, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity (May 25, 2018) at the option of the holder at the Variable Conversion Price, which shall mean the lesser of (i) \$0.25 (the “Fixed Conversion Price”); or (ii) 50% multiplied by the Market Price (as defined). “Market Price” means the lowest Trading Prices (as defined below) for the Common Stock during the twenty (20) Trading Day period ending on the last complete Trading Day prior to the Conversion Date. The Convertible Note has a term of one (1) year and bears interest at 5% annually. As part of the transaction, EMET was also issued a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase up to 440,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. As part of the Convertible Note, the Company executed a Registration Rights Agreement (the “RRA”) dated May 25, 2017. Among other things, the RRA provided for the Company to file a Registration Statement with the SEC covering the resale of shares underlying the Convertible Note and the warrant and to have declared effective such Registration Statement. The Registration Statement was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2017. On September 19, 2018, \$32,000 principal of the Convertible Note (and \$4,638 accrued interest) was converted into 1,465,523 shares of Company common stock. Please see **NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY** for further information.

(ii) On September 14, 2017, the Company executed a Convertible Note (the “Convertible Note”) payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC, (“EMET”) in the principal amount of \$13,750 in exchange for \$12,500 cash. The Convertible Note is convertible, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity (September 14, 2018) at the option of the holder at the Variable Conversion Price, which shall mean the lesser of (i) \$0.25 (the “Fixed Conversion Price”); or (ii) 50% multiplied by the Market Price (as defined). “Market Price” means the lowest Trading Prices (as defined below) for the Common Stock during the twenty (20) Trading Day period ending on the last complete Trading Day prior to the Conversion Date. The Convertible Note has a term of one (1) year and bears interest at 5% annually. As part of the transaction, EMET was also issued a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase up to 110,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. Please see **NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY** for further information.

(iii) On January 9, 2018, the Company executed a Convertible Note (the “Convertible Note”) payable to Emet Capital Partners, LLC, (“EMET”) in the principal amount of \$20,000 in exchange for entry into a Waiver Agreement pertaining to the Securities Purchase Agreements entered into between the Parties dated May 25, 2017 and September 14, 2017 along with a Convertible Note issued by the Company on each of the same dates. The Company received \$0 cash from issuance of the Convertible Note. The Convertible Note is convertible, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity (January 9, 2019) at the option of the holder at the Variable Conversion Price, which shall mean the lesser of (i) \$0.25 (the “Fixed Conversion Price”); or (ii) 50% multiplied by the Market Price (as defined). “Market Price” means the lowest Trading Prices (as defined below) for the Common Stock during the twenty (20) Trading Day period ending on the last complete Trading Day prior to the Conversion Date. The Convertible Note has a term of one (1) year and bears interest at 5% annually. Please see **NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY** for further information.

(iv) On March 28, 2018, the Company made an Allonge to the Convertible Debenture due September 14, 2018 (hereinafter the “Allonge”) to Emet Capital Partners, LLC. The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Debenture shall be increased to \$25,850 (\$13,750 – original Principal Amount of the Debenture + \$12,100 Allonge). The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Debenture described herein notwithstanding, the Holder does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Debenture through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable. As part of the transaction, EMET was also issued a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase up to 98,600 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. Please see **NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY** for further information.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES (continued)

(v) On September 13, 2018, the Company made a second Allonge to the Convertible Debenture due September 14, 2018 (hereinafter the “Allonge”) to Emet Capital Partners, LLC. The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Debenture shall be increased to \$31,350 (\$13,750 – original Principal Amount of the Debenture + \$12,100 1st Allonge + \$5,500 2nd Allonge). The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Debenture described herein notwithstanding, the Holder does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Debenture through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable. As part of the transaction, EMET was also issued a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase up to 11,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. Please see **NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY** for further information.

NOTE F - DERIVATIVE LIABILITY

The derivative liability at September 30, 2018 consisted of:

	September 30, 2018
Convertible Promissory Note dated May 25, 2017 payable to EMET Capital Partners, LLC Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	\$ 154,088
Warrants issued to EMET in connection with the above Convertible Promissory Note dated May 25, 2017. Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	58,828
Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 payable to EMET Capital Partners, LLC Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	65,560
Warrants issued to EMET in connection with the above Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017. Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	14,718
Convertible Promissory Note dated January 9, 2018 payable to EMET Capital Partners, LLC Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	91,120
Allonge dated March 28, 2018 to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	57,693
<i>Warrants issued to EMET in connection with the above Allonge dated March 28, 2018 to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017. Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information</i>	12,962
Allonge 2 dated September 13, 2018 to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017 Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information	26,224
<i>Warrants issued to EMET in connection with the above Allonge 2 dated September 13, 2018 to the Convertible Promissory Note dated September 14, 2017. Please see NOTE E – NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES for further information</i>	1,474
Total derivative liability	\$ 482,667

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES (continued)

The Convertible Promissory Notes (the “Notes”) and the warrants contain obligations to reduce the conversion price of the Notes and the exercise price of the Warrants in the event that the Company sells, grants or issues any non-excluded shares, options, warrants or any convertible instrument at a price below the conversion price of the Notes and the exercise price of the Warrants (“ratchet-down” provisions). The Notes also contain a variable conversion feature based on the future trading price of the Company’s common stock. Therefore, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes and exercise of the Warrants is indeterminate.

The fair value of the derivative liability was measured at the respective issuance dates and at September 30, 2018 using the Black Scholes option pricing model. Assumptions used for the calculation of the derivative liability of the Notes at September 30, 2018 were (1) stock price of \$0.1341 per share, (2) conversion price of \$0.025 per share, (3) terms ranging from 3 months to 6 months, (4) expected volatility of 286.71%, and (5) risk free interest rates ranging from 2.19% to 2.36%. Assumptions used for the calculation of the derivative liability of the warrants at September 30, 2018 were (1) stock price of \$0.1341 per share, (2) exercise price of \$0.50 per share, (3) terms ranging from 44 months to 57 months, (4) expected volatility of 286.71%, and (5) risk free interest rates ranging from 2.90% to 2.93%.

NOTE G - CAPITAL STOCK AND WARRANTS

Preferred Stock

On July 31, 2018, The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. (the “Company”) acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock of Green C Corporation (“Green C”) in exchange for 9,411,998 newly issued shares of the Company’s Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the Exchange”). Each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock and is entitled to 50 votes on all matters as a class with the holders of common stock.

Common Stock

Effective March 10, 2017, in connection with a partial spin-off of the Company from Sylios Corp, the Company issued a total of 26,905,969 shares of its common stock. 5,378,476 shares were issued to Sylios Corp (representing 19.99% of the issued and outstanding shares of Company common stock after the spin-off) and 21,527,493 shares were issued to the stockholders of record of Sylios Corp on February 3, 2017 on the basis of one share of Company common stock for each 500 shares of Sylios Corp common stock held (representing 80.01% of the issued and outstanding shares of Company common stock after the spin-off).

Effective March 22, 2017, the Company issued 100,000 shares of its common stock to a consulting firm entity for service rendered. The \$25,000 estimated fair value of the 100,000 shares was expensed as consulting fees in the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Effective March 31, 2017, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of its common stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Wayne Anderson, for services rendered. The \$500,000 estimated fair value of the 2,000,000 shares was expensed as officer compensation in the three months ended March 31, 2017.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE G - CAPITAL STOCK AND WARRANTS (continued)

Effective September 15, 2017, the Company issued 375,000 shares of its common stock to retire a Note Payable to a Third Party.

On September 19, 2018, the Company issued 1,465,523 shares of its common stock pursuant to a conversion of \$36,638 principal and interest of its convertible note dated May 25, 2017 by Emet Capital Partners, LLC.

Warrants

On May 25, 2017, the Company issued Emet Capital Partners, LLC a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase 440,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. If at any time after the Initial Exercise Date, there is no effective registration statement registering the Warrant Shares, or no current prospectus available for the resale of the Warrant Shares by the Holder, then this Warrant may also be exercised at the Holder's election, in whole or in part, at such time by means of a "cashless exercise". The Holder of the warrant did not require that the Company register the common shares to be issued under the warrant in the Registration Statement declared effective August 31, 2017. (Please see **NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES** for further information).

On September 14, 2017, the Company issued Emet Capital Partners, LLC a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase 110,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. If at any time after the Initial Exercise Date, there is no effective registration statement registering the Warrant Shares, or no current prospectus available for the resale of the Warrant Shares by the Holder, then this Warrant may also be exercised at the Holder's election, in whole or in part, at such time by means of a "cashless exercise". The Holder of the warrant did not require that the Company register the common shares to be issued under the warrant in the Registration Statement declared effective August 31, 2017. (Please see **NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES** for further information).

On March 28, 2018, the Company issued Emet Capital Partners, LLC a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase 96,800 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. If at any time after the Initial Exercise Date, there is no effective registration statement registering the Warrant Shares, or no current prospectus available for the resale of the Warrant Shares by the Holder, then this Warrant may also be exercised at the Holder's election, in whole or in part, at such time by means of a "cashless exercise". The Holder of the warrant has not requested that the Company register the common shares to be issued under the warrant. (Please see **NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES** for further information).

On June 13, 2018, the Company issued Emet Capital Partners, LLC a warrant granting the holder the right to purchase 11,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 for a term of 5-years. If at any time after the Initial Exercise Date, there is no effective registration statement registering the Warrant Shares, or no current prospectus available for the resale of the Warrant Shares by the Holder, then this Warrant may also be exercised at the Holder's election, in whole or in part, at such time by means of a "cashless exercise". The Holder of the warrant has not requested that the Company register the common shares to be issued under the warrant. (Please see **NOTE E - NOTES PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES** for further information).

As of September 30, 2018, the Company has four warrants issued and outstanding granting the holders the right to purchase up to a total of 657,800 shares of its common stock.

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding as of September 30, 2018:

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NOTE G - CAPITAL STOCK AND WARRANTS (continued)

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding at September 30, 2018	Average Remaining Contractual Life
\$ 0.50	440,000	44 Months
\$ 0.50	110,000	48 Months
\$ 0.50	96,800	54 Months
\$ 0.50	11,000	57 Months
Total	657,800	

NOTE H - INCOME TAXES

The Company and its United States subsidiaries expect to file consolidated Federal income tax returns. Green C Corporation, its Ontario Canada subsidiary, will file Canada and Ontario income tax returns.

At September 30, 2018 the Company has available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$ 179,489 that may be used to offset future taxable income. The Company has provided a valuation reserve against the full amount of the net operating loss benefit, since in the opinion of management based upon the earnings history of the Company; it is more likely than not that the benefits will not be realized. Due to significant changes in the Company's ownership, the future use of its existing net operating losses will be limited.

All tax years of the Company and its United States subsidiaries remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

NOTE I - GROSS PROFIT ON PRODUCT TRANSACTIONS

In February 2018, Green C sold certain bitcoin mining rig machines to a North Carolina based third party entity for \$2,929,000. Also in February 2018, Green C sold additional bitcoin mining rig machines to another North Carolina based third party entity for \$ 1,720,000. The Company's supplier of the products in these two transactions was Focus Global Supply ("FGS"), a business entity controlled by Elisha Kalfa, Green C's Chief Executive Officer. Green C paid FGS a total of \$ 4,517,000 for these machines. Net of a total of \$ 59,000 commission paid to a third party finder, Green C recognized a gross profit of \$72,912 from these two sales.

In June 2018, Green C sold certain telecommunications parts to a China based third party entity for a total of \$111,147. Green C's supplier of the products in these transactions was an Italy based third party entity which was paid \$111,127 for these products. Including \$13,965 commissions received from NFW Marketing, Inc., an entity affiliated with Elisha Kalfa, Green C's Chief Executive Officer, Green C recognized a gross profit of \$13,986 from this transaction.

THE GREATER CANNABIS COMPANY, INC.
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NOTE J - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Pharmedica Exclusive License Agreement

On June 21, 2018, Green C executed an Exclusive License Agreement with Pharmedica, Ltd. (“Pharmedica”), an Israeli company, to exploit certain Pharmedica intellectual property for the development and distribution of a certain Licensed Product involved in the transmucosal delivery of medicinal or recreational cannabis. The agreement provides for Green C payments to Pharmedica of a \$100,000 license fee (which was paid by 2591028 Ontario Limited, an entity affiliated with Green C’s Chief Executive Officer, on June 26, 2018) and annual royalties at a rate of 5% of the Net Sales of the Licensed Product subject to a Minimum Annual Royalty of \$50,000. The agreement also provides for certain milestones to be accomplished by Green C in order for Green C to retain the license. Green C and Pharmedica each may terminate the agreement upon the occurrence of a material breach by the other party of its obligations under the agreement and such other party’s failure to remedy such breach to the reasonable satisfaction of the other party within thirty (30) days after being requested in writing to do so.

Service Agreements

On July 31, 2018, the Company executed Service Agreements with its newly appointed Chief Executive Officer (the “CEO”) and its newly appointed Chief Legal Officer (the “CLO”), for terms of five years. The Agreements provide for a monthly base salary of \$10,000 for the CEO and a monthly base salary of \$7,000 for the CLO. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company expensed a total of \$34,000 as officers compensation pursuant to these agreements. At September 30, 2018, accounts payable and accrued expenses include \$34,000 due the CEO and CLO pursuant to these agreements.

The remaining \$100,593 officers compensation in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 represents payments to the chief executive officer of Green C Corporation.

NOTE K – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 26, 2018, the Company issued 1,034,477 shares of its common stock pursuant to a conversion of \$31,034 principal and interest of its convertible note dated May 25, 2017 by Emet Capital Partners, LLC.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Current Business

The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. (the "Company") was formed in March 2014 as a limited liability company under the name, The Greater Cannabis Company, LLC. The Company remained a wholly owned subsidiary of Syllos Corp ("Syllos") until March 2017.

On July 31, 2018, the Company entered into and consummated a voluntary share exchange transaction with Green C Corporation, a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario ("Green C") and the shareholders of Green C (the "Selling Shareholders") pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement by and among the Company, Green C and the Selling Shareholders (the "Exchange Agreement").

In accordance with the terms of the Exchange Agreement, the Company issued 9,411,998 shares of its preferred stock, par value \$0.001 (the "Shares") to the Selling Shareholders and certain individuals named below (collectively, the "Shareholder Group") in exchange for 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Green C (the "Exchange Transaction"). As a result of the Exchange Transaction, the Selling Shareholders acquired 94.12% of the Company's authorized shares of preferred stock, Green C became the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary and the Company acquired 100% of the business and operations of Green C.

Green C is the owner of an exclusive, worldwide license for an eluting transmucosal patch platform ("ETP") for non-invasive drug delivery in the cannabis field for medical treatment as further described in the exclusive license agreement dated September 21, 2018 with Pharmedica Ltd. A copy of the License Agreement is incorporated by reference to this report as Exhibit 10.36 (the "License Agreement").

The Company's business plan is to (i) commercialize its ETP technology and (ii) concentrate on cannabis related investment and development opportunities through direct equity investments, joint ventures, licensing agreements or acquisitions.

The Company is actively seeking licensing opportunities in the cannabis sector for intellectual property and products. At present, the Company's sole active, exclusive, worldwide licensing agreement is with Pharmedica Limited for its ETP technology.

Market Conditions

The cannabis industry continues to exceed other industries' growth rates and retain the title of the "fastest-growing industry in the U.S." as the Huffington Post reported in 2015.

According to Forbes Magazine (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/thomaspellechia/2018/06/26/in-2017-beyond-u-s-enjoys-the-highest-legal-cannabis-market-share-worldwide/#14d7b2102d20>), marijuana sales in North America reached \$9.3 billion in 2017, reflecting 34% growth over 2015 (\$5.04 billion), according to ArcView Market Research/BDS Analytics. The research firm projects sales to jump to \$21.6 billion by 2021, representing a 26% compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

While the industry is growing rapidly, the cannabis industry faces four major obstacles that challenge its growth and profitability. First, the cultivation of cannabis is a very capital-intensive enterprise. Many cannabis entrepreneurs do not have access to the capital required to build the infrastructure required to meet growing demand and sales projections. Traditional sources of financing, such as banks, are not available currently to cannabis producers and retailers. Second, there is a significant shortage of knowledge related to virtually all areas of the cannabis business. When new states are added to the list of regulated cannabis markets, there will be a scarcity of experience and expertise to serve the needs of growers and retailers in these states. Third, the majority of states do not allow access to medical cannabis for its patients. This presents an obstacle to the medical cannabis industry and requires financial resources and dedicated advocacy to change regulations on the state level. Fourth, as explained below, marijuana is illegal under federal law.

Government Regulations

Cannabis is currently a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”) and is, therefore, illegal under federal law. Even in those states in which the use of cannabis has been legalized pursuant to state law, its use, possession or cultivation remains a violation of federal law. A Schedule I controlled substance is defined as one that has no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of safety for use under medical supervision and a high potential for abuse. The U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”) defines Schedule I controlled substances as “the most dangerous drugs of all the drug schedules with potentially severe psychological or physical dependence.” If the federal government decides to enforce the CSA in Colorado with respect to cannabis, persons that are charged with distributing, possessing with intent to distribute or growing cannabis could be subject to fines and/or terms of imprisonment, the maximum being life imprisonment and a \$50 million fine.

Notwithstanding the CSA, as of the date of this filing, 30 U.S. states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories of Guam and Puerto Rico allow their residents to use medical cannabis. Voters in the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont and Washington have approved ballot measures to legalize cannabis for adult recreational use. Such state and territorial laws are in conflict with the federal CSA, which makes cannabis use and possession illegal at the federal level.

In light of such conflict between federal laws and state laws regarding cannabis, the previous administration under President Obama had effectively stated that it was not an efficient use of resources to direct federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state-designated laws allowing the use and distribution of medical cannabis. For example, the prior DOJ Deputy Attorney General of the Obama administration, James M. Cole, issued a memorandum (the “Cole Memo”) to all United States Attorneys providing updated guidance to federal prosecutors concerning cannabis enforcement under the CSA (see “-The Cole Memo”). In addition, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) provided guidelines (the “FinCEN Guidelines”) on February 14, 2014, regarding how financial institutions can provide services to cannabis-related businesses consistent with their Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”) obligations (see “-FinCEN”).

Additional existing and pending legislation provides, or seeks to provide, protection to persons acting in violation of federal law but in compliance with state laws regarding cannabis. The Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment to the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, which funds the DOJ, prohibits the DOJ from using funds to prevent states with medical cannabis laws from implementing such laws. The Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment is effective through April 28, 2017, but as an amendment to an appropriations bill, it must be renewed annually. The Compassionate Access, Research Expansion, and Respect States Act (the “CARERS Act”) has been introduced in the U.S. Senate, which proposes to reclassify cannabis under the CSA to Schedule II, thereby changing the plant from a federally criminalized substance to one that has recognized medical uses. More recently, the Respect State Marijuana Laws Act of 2017 has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, which proposes to exclude persons who produce, possess, distribute, dispense, administer or deliver marijuana in compliance with state laws from the regulatory controls and administrative, civil and criminal penalties of the CSA.

However, as of the date of this filing, neither the CARERS Act nor the Respect State Marijuana Laws Act of 2017 has been enacted, the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer (formerly known as the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment) has been renewed through September, 2018, and the new administration under President Trump has not yet indicated whether it will change the previously stated policy of low-priority enforcement of federal laws related to cannabis set forth in the Cole Memo or the FinCEN Guidelines. The Trump administration could change this policy and decide to strongly enforce the federal laws applicable to cannabis. Any such change in the federal government’s enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to us. While we do not currently harvest, distribute or sell cannabis, we may be irreparably harmed by a change in enforcement policies of the federal government. However, as of the date of this filing, we have provided products and services to state-approved cannabis cultivators and dispensary facilities. As a result of our providing ancillary products and services to state-approved cannabis cultivators and dispensary facilities, we could be deemed to be aiding and abetting illegal activities, a violation of federal law.

Absent any future changes in cannabis-related policies under the Trump administration, we intend to remain within the guidelines outlined in the Cole Memo (see “-The Cole Memo”) and the FinCEN Guidelines (see “-FinCEN”), where applicable; however, we cannot provide assurance that we are in full compliance with the Cole Memo, the FinCEN Guidelines or any applicable federal laws or regulations.

Cole Memo

Because of the discrepancy between the laws in some states, which permit the distribution and sale of medical and recreational cannabis, from federal law that prohibits any such activities, DOJ Deputy Attorney General James M. Cole issued the Cole Memo concerning cannabis enforcement under the CSA. The Cole Memo guidance applies to all of the DOJ's federal enforcement activity, including civil enforcement and criminal investigations and prosecutions, concerning cannabis in all states.

The Cole Memo reiterates Congress's determination that cannabis is a dangerous drug and that the illegal distribution and sale of cannabis is a serious crime that provides a significant source of revenue to large-scale criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels. The Cole Memo notes that the DOJ is committed to enforcement of the CSA consistent with those determinations. It also notes that the DOJ is committed to using its investigative and prosecutorial resources to address the most significant threats in the most effective, consistent, and rational way. In furtherance of those objectives, the Cole Memo provides guidance to DOJ attorneys and law enforcement to focus their enforcement resources on persons or organizations whose conduct interferes with any one or more of the following important priorities (the "Enforcement Priorities") in preventing:

- the distribution of cannabis to minors;
- revenue from the sale of cannabis from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels;
- the diversion of cannabis from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states;
- state-authorized cannabis activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity;
- violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of cannabis;
- drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with cannabis use;
- the growing of cannabis on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by cannabis production on public lands; and
- cannabis possession or use on federal property.

We intend to conduct rigorous due diligence to verify the legality of all activities that we engage in and ensure that our activities do not interfere with any of the Enforcement Priorities set forth in the Cole Memo.

The Cole Memo is meant only as a guide for United States Attorneys and does not alter in any way the Department of Justice's authority to enforce Federal law, including Federal laws relating to cannabis, regardless of state law.

Rohrabacher Farr Amendment

On December 16, 2014, H.R. 83 - Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 was enacted and included a provision known as the "Rohrabacher Farr Amendment" which states:

None of the funds made available in this Act to the Department of Justice may be used, with respect to the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin, to prevent such States from implementing their own State laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana.

The Rohrabacher Farr Amendment represents one of the first times in recent history that Congress has taken action indicating support of medical cannabis. The Rohrabacher Farr Amendment was renewed by Congress in 2015, but expired in September 2018. It is again up for renewal, although there is no assurance that it will be renewed.

The Rohrabacher Farr Amendment would appear to protect the right of the states to determine their own laws on medical cannabis use; however, the actual effects of the amendment are still unclear. The Rohrabacher Farr Amendment did not remove the federal ban on medical cannabis and cannabis remains regulated as a Schedule I controlled substance. Further, the United States Department of Justice has interpreted the Rohrabacher Farr Amendment as only preventing federal action that prevents states from creating and implementing cannabis laws - not against the individuals or businesses that actually carry out cannabis laws - and has continued to sporadically commence enforcement actions against individuals or businesses participating in the cannabis industry despite such participation being legal under state law. Whether this interpretation is appropriate is still being litigated, and, while an initial district court decision has not supported the Department of Justice's interpretation, such decision is currently under appellate review. In addition, no matter what interpretation is adopted by the courts, there is no question that the Rohrabacher Farr Amendment does not protect any party not in full compliance with state medicinal cannabis laws.

Potential Changes to Federal Laws and Enforcement Priorities

Although the Department of Justice has stated in the Cole Memo that it is not an efficient use of limited resources to direct federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state laws allowing the use and distribution of medical cannabis, there is no guarantee that the Department of Justice's position will not change regarding the low-priority enforcement of federal laws. Further, the United States has a new administration in 2017, which could introduce a less favorable cannabis enforcement policy. There can be no assurances that any future administration would not change the current enforcement policy and decide to strongly enforce the federal laws.

In light of the 2005 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Gonzales v. Raich*, under the commerce clause of the constitution, Congress may pass laws to criminalize the production and use of home-grown cannabis even where states have approved its use for medicinal purposes, which leads to the conclusion that the Controlled Substances Act may preempt state laws relating to any cannabis-related activity. Any such change in the federal enforcement program of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to our business. While we do not directly harvest, distribute, or distribute cannabis today, we still may be deemed to be violating federal law and may be irreparably harmed by a change in enforcement by the federal or state governments.

Results of operations

Due to "reverse acquisition" accounting treatment of the Share Exchange Agreement, the operations statements represent the results of operations for Green C Corporation, the wholly owned subsidiary, for the period of its inception on December 21, 2017 to September 30, 2018 and the operations of the The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. and its other subsidiaries for only August 2018 and September 2018.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company generated \$95,375 revenue compared to \$0 in 2017.

Our operating expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 amounted to \$ 210,126 as compared to \$ 0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Our net loss in the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was \$863,543 as compared to the net loss of \$0 during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

The amounts presented in the financial statements do not provide for the effect of inflation on our operations or our financial position. Amounts shown for costs and expenses reflect historical cost and do not necessarily represent replacement cost. The net operating losses shown would be greater than reported if the effects of inflation were reflected either by charging operations with amounts that represent replacement costs or by using other inflation adjustments. months ended September 30, 2017.

The amounts presented in the financial statements do not provide for the effect of inflation on our operations or our financial position. Amounts shown for costs and expenses reflect historical cost and do not necessarily represent replacement cost. The net operating losses shown would be greater than reported if the effects of inflation were reflected either by charging operations with amounts that represent replacement costs or by using other inflation adjustments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had \$87,741 cash on hand at September 30, 2018, compared to \$0 at September 30, 2017.

At September 30, 2018, we had \$85,725 in principal amount of outstanding convertible notes.

The proceeds from loans and convertible debentures as well as cash on hand is being used to fund the operations of our current operations.

The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (72,259)	\$ -
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	160,000	-
Net increase in cash	<u>\$ 87,741</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The SEC issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the SEC has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, we have identified the following significant policies as critical to the understanding of our financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make a variety of estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and (ii) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods covered by the financial statements. Our management expects to make judgments and estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the future resolution of the uncertainties increase, these judgments become even more subjective and complex. Although we believe that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in estimates and assumptions based upon actual results may have a material impact on our results.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide this information.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company has adopted and maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Form 10-Q, is collected, recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As required under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15, the Company's management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's President concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's President, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, there was no change in internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II- OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We know of no pending proceedings to which any director, member of senior management, or affiliate is either a party adverse to us or has a material interest adverse to us.

- None of our executive officers or directors have (i) been involved in any bankruptcy proceedings within the last five years, (ii) been convicted in or has pending any criminal proceedings (other than traffic violations and other minor offenses), (iii) been subject to any order, judgment or decree enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activity or (iv) been found to have violated any Federal, state or provincial securities or commodities law and such finding has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Associated to Our Business and Industry

Our proposed business is dependent on laws pertaining to the marijuana industry.

Continued development of the marijuana industry is dependent upon continued legislative authorization and/or voter approved referenda of marijuana at the state level. Any number of factors could slow or halt progress in this area. Further, progress for the industry, while encouraging, is not assured. While there may be ample public support for legislative action, numerous factors impact the legislative process. Any one of these factors could slow or halt use of marijuana, which would negatively impact our proposed business.

As of January 23, 2018, 29 states and the District of Columbia allow its citizens to use medical marijuana. Voters in the states of Colorado, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Maine, Nevada, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia have approved ballot measures to legalize cannabis for adult use. The state laws are in conflict with the federal Controlled Substances Act, which makes marijuana use, cultivation and/or possession illegal on a national level. As discussed in the “*Cole Memo*” the former Obama administration has effectively stated that it is not an efficient use of resources to direct law federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state-designated laws allowing the use and distribution of medical marijuana. Any change in the federal government’s enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to us and our shareholders.

Cannabis remains illegal under Federal law.

Despite the development of a legal cannabis industry under the laws of certain states, these state laws legalizing medical and adult cannabis use are in conflict with the Federal Controlled Substances Act, which classifies cannabis as a “Schedule-I” controlled substance and makes cannabis use and possession illegal on a national level. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal government has the right to regulate and criminalize cannabis, even for medical purposes, and thus Federal law criminalizing the use of cannabis preempts state laws that legalize its use. However, the Obama Administration has determined that it is not an efficient use of resources to direct Federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state laws allowing the use and distribution of medical and recreational cannabis. There is no guarantee that the Trump Administration will not change the Federal government’s stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of Federal laws in states where cannabis has been legalized. Any such change in the Federal government’s enforcement of Federal laws could cause significant financial damage to us and our shareholders.

Laws and regulations affecting the medical marijuana industry are constantly changing, which could detrimentally affect our proposed operations.

Local, state and federal medical marijuana laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations, which could require us to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter our business plan. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our operations. In addition, it is possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to our proposed business. We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can we determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on our business.

As the possession and use of cannabis is illegal under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, we may be deemed to be aiding and abetting illegal activities through the services that we provide to users and advertisers. As a result, we may be subject to enforcement actions by law enforcement authorities, which would materially and adversely affect our business.

Under Federal law, and more specifically the Federal Controlled Substances Act, the possession, use, cultivation, and transfer of cannabis is illegal. Our business provides services to customers that are engaged in the business of possession, use, cultivation, and/or transfer of cannabis. As a result, law enforcement authorities, in their attempt to regulate the illegal use of cannabis, may seek to bring an action or actions against us, including, but not limited, to a claim of aiding and abetting another’s criminal activities. The Federal aiding and abetting statute provides that anyone who “commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.” 18 U.S.C. §2(a). As a result of such an action, we may be forced to cease operations and our investors could lose their entire investment. Such an action would have a material negative effect on our business and operations.

Our potential customers, clients and companies which we may elect to invest directly with may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it difficult for them to operate.

On February 14, 2014, the U.S. government issued rules allowing banks to legally provide financial services to state-licensed cannabis businesses. A memorandum issued by the Justice Department to federal prosecutors reiterated guidance previously given, this time to the financial industry that banks can do business with legal marijuana businesses and “may not” be prosecuted. FinCEN issued guidelines to banks noting that it is possible to provide financial services to state-licensed cannabis businesses and still be in compliance with federal anti-money laundering laws. The guidance, however, falls short of the explicit legal authorization that banking industry officials had requested the government provide, and, to date, it is not clear if any banks have relied on the guidance to take on legal cannabis companies as clients. The aforementioned policy can be changed, including in connection with a change in presidential administration, and any policy reversal and or retraction could result in legal cannabis businesses losing access to the banking industry.

Because the use, sale and distribution of cannabis remains illegal under federal law, many banks will not accept deposits from or provide other bank services to businesses involved with cannabis. The inability to open bank accounts may make it difficult for our existing and potential customers, clients and tenants to operate and may make it difficult for them to contract with us.

We are highly dependent on the services of key executives, the loss of whom could materially harm our business and our strategic direction. If we lose key management or significant personnel, cannot recruit qualified employees, directors, officers, or other personnel or experience increases in our compensation costs, our business may materially suffer.

We are highly dependent on our management team, specifically Aitan Zacharin. If we lose key employees, our business may suffer. Furthermore, our future success will also depend in part on the continued service of our management personnel and our ability to identify, hire, and retain additional key personnel. We do not carry “key-man” life insurance on the lives of any of our executives, employees or advisors. We experience intense competition for qualified personnel and may be unable to attract and retain the personnel necessary for the development of our business. Because of this competition, our compensation costs may increase significantly.

We will need to raise additional capital to continue operations over the coming year.

We anticipate the need to raise approximately \$1,500,000 in capital to fund our operations through December 31, 2019. We expect to use these cash proceeds primarily for business development, testing, licensing and operations. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to raise these required funds or generate sufficient revenue to remain operational.

Government actions or digital distribution platform restrictions could result in our products and services being unavailable in certain geographic regions, harming future growth.

Due to our connections to the cannabis industry, governments and government agencies could ban or cause our ETP technology to become unavailable in certain regions and jurisdictions. This could greatly impair or prevent us from entering the market and commercializing our technology.

Failure to generate interest in our ETP technology could greatly harm our business model.

Our business model is reliant on its ability to attract and retain players in the cannabis market to use our ETP technology. If we are unable to convince such players to utilize our ETP technology, our business will not grow and we will not generate any revenues.

We may not be able to compete successfully with other established companies offering the same or similar services and, as a result, we may not achieve our projected revenue and user targets.

If we are unable to compete successfully with other businesses in our existing market, we may not achieve our projected revenue and/or customer targets. We compete with both start-up and established retail and technology companies. Compared to our business, some of our competitors may have greater financial and other resources, have been in business longer, have greater name recognition and be better established in the technological or cannabis markets.

Our lack of adequate D&O insurance may also make it difficult for us to retain and attract talented and skilled directors and officers.

We may in the future be subject to additional litigation, including potential class action and stockholder derivative actions. Risks associated with legal liability are difficult to assess and quantify, and their existence and magnitude can remain unknown for significant periods of time. To date, we have not obtained directors and officers liability (“D&O”) insurance. While neither Florida law nor our Articles of Incorporation or bylaws require us to indemnify or advance expenses to our officers and directors involved in such a legal action, we have entered into an indemnification agreement with our President and intend to enter into similar agreements with other officers and directors in the future. Without adequate D&O insurance, the amounts we would pay to indemnify our officers and directors should they be subject to legal action based on their service to the Company could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. Furthermore, our lack of adequate D&O insurance may make it difficult for us to retain and attract talented and skilled directors and officers, which could adversely affect our business.

We expect to incur substantial expenses to meet our reporting obligations as a public company. In addition, failure to maintain adequate financial and management processes and controls could lead to errors in our financial reporting and could harm our ability to manage our expenses.

We estimate that it will cost approximately \$50,000 annually to maintain the proper management and financial controls for our filings required as a public reporting company. In addition, if we do not maintain adequate financial and management personnel, processes and controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial performance on a timely basis, which could cause a decline in our stock price and adversely affect our ability to raise capital.

Our ETP Technology may require FDA approval.

The use of our ETP technology may be subject to FDA, or equivalent regulatory body approval. If so, obtaining such approval will require a substantial investment of funds and may take years. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain regulatory approval as may be required prior to entering certain markets.

Due to our involvement in the cannabis industry, we may have a difficult time obtaining the various insurances that are desired to operate our business, which may expose us to additional risk and financial liabilities.

Insurance that is otherwise readily available, such as workers' compensation, general liability, and directors and officer's insurance, is more difficult for us to find and more expensive, because we are a service provider to companies in the cannabis industry. There are no guarantees that we will be able to find such insurances in the future, or that the cost will be affordable to us. If we are forced to go without such insurances, it may prevent us from entering into certain business sectors, may inhibit our growth, and may expose us to additional risk and financial liabilities. In 2018, The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. expects to begin offering health, dental and vision insurance to its employees at an estimated monthly cost of \$5,000-\$10,000. The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. carries general liability insurance. We do not currently hold any other forms of insurance, including directors' and officers' insurance. Because we do not have any other types of insurance, if we are made a party of a legal action, we may not have sufficient funds to defend the litigation. If that occurs a judgment could be rendered against us that could cause us to cease operations.

Participants in the cannabis industry may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it difficult for us to operate.

Despite recent rules issued by the United States Department of the Treasury mitigating the risk to banks who do business with cannabis companies operating in compliance with applicable state laws, as well as recent guidance from the United States Department of Justice, banks remain wary of accepting funds from businesses in the cannabis industry. Since the use of cannabis remains illegal under Federal law, there remains a compelling argument that banks may be in violation of Federal law when accepting for deposit funds derived from the sale or distribution of cannabis and/or related products. Consequently, businesses involved in the cannabis industry continue to have trouble establishing banking relationships. Our inability to open a bank account may make it difficult (and potentially impossible) for us, or some of our advertisers, to do business with us.

Risks Relating to our Common Stock

There is currently limited liquidity of shares of our common stock.

Our common stock was first quoted for trading in the quarter that ended September 30, 2018.

Failure to develop or maintain a trading market could negatively affect its value and make it difficult or impossible for you to sell your shares. Even if a market for common stock does develop, the market price of common stock may be highly volatile. In addition to the uncertainties relating to future operating performance and the profitability of operations, factors such as variations in interim financial results or various, as yet unpredictable, factors, many of which are beyond our control, may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock.

If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board which would limit the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities in the secondary market.

Companies trading on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market. In addition, we may be unable to get relisted on the OTC Bulletin Board, which may have an adverse material effect on the Company.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the future; any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We do not currently anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting it at such time as the board of directors may consider relevant. Our current intention is to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to increasing our capital base and development and marketing efforts. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of our common stock, and in any event, a decision to declare and pay dividends is at the sole discretion of our board of directors. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if its stock price appreciates.

Authorization of preferred stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the common stock.

The market price for our common stock may be particularly volatile given our status as a relatively unknown company, with a limited operating history and lack of profits which could lead to wide fluctuations in our share price. You may be unable to sell your common stock at or above your purchase price, which may result in substantial losses to you.

Our stock price may be particularly volatile when compared to the shares of larger, more established companies that trade on a national securities exchange and have large public floats. The volatility in our share price will be attributable to a number of factors. First, our common stock will be compared to the shares of such larger, more established companies, sporadically and thinly traded. As a consequence of this limited liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could decline precipitously in the event that a large number of shares of our common stock are sold on the market without commensurate demand. Second, we are a speculative or “risky” investment due to our limited operating history and lack of profits to date, and uncertainty of future market acceptance for our potential products. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-averse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a larger, more established company that trades on a national securities exchange and has a large public float. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common stock will be at any time. Moreover, the OTC Bulletin Board is not a liquid market in contrast to the major stock exchanges. We cannot assure you as to the liquidity or the future market prices of our common stock if a market does develop. If an active market for our common stock does not develop, the fair market value of our common stock could be materially adversely affected.

Our shares are subject to the U.S. “Penny Stock” Rules and investors who purchase our shares may have difficulty re-selling their shares as the liquidity of the market for our shares may be adversely affected by the impact of the “Penny Stock” Rules.

Our stock is subject to U.S. “Penny Stock” rules, which may make the stock more difficult to trade on the open market. A “penny stock” is generally defined by regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an equity security with a market price of less than US\$5.00 per share. However, an equity security with a market price under US \$5.00 will not be considered a penny stock if it fits within any of the following exceptions:

- (i) the equity security is listed on NASDAQ or a national securities exchange;
- (ii) the issuer of the equity security has been in continuous operation for less than three years, and either has (a) net tangible assets of at least US \$5,000,000, or (b) average annual revenue of at least US \$6,000,000; or
- (iii) the issuer of the equity security has been in continuous operation for more than three years and has net tangible assets of at least US \$2,000,000.

Our common stock does not currently fit into any of the above exceptions.

If an investor buys or sells a penny stock, SEC regulations require that the investor receive, prior to the transaction, a disclosure explaining the penny stock market and associated risks. Furthermore, trading in our common stock will be subject to Rule 15c-2 of the Exchange Act, which relates to non-NASDAQ and non-exchange listed securities. Under this rule, broker/dealers who recommend our securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to a transaction prior to sale. Securities are exempt from this rule if their market price is at least \$5.00 per share. Since our common stock is currently deemed penny stock regulations, it may tend to reduce market liquidity of our common stock, because they limit the broker/dealers' ability to trade, and a purchaser's ability to sell, the stock in the secondary market.

The low price of our common stock has a negative effect on the amount and percentage of transaction costs paid by individual shareholders. The low price of our common stock also limits our ability to raise additional capital by issuing additional shares. There are several reasons for these effects. First, the internal policies of certain institutional investors prohibit the purchase of low-priced stocks. Second, many brokerage houses do not permit low-priced stocks to be used as collateral for margin accounts or to be purchased on margin. Third, some brokerage house policies and practices tend to discourage individual brokers from dealing in low-priced stocks. Finally, broker's commissions on low-priced stocks usually represent a higher percentage of the stock price than commissions on higher priced stocks. As a result, the Company's shareholders may pay transaction costs that are a higher percentage of their total share value than if our share price were substantially higher.

Because we can issue additional shares of common stock, purchasers of our common stock may incur immediate dilution and experience further dilution.

We are authorized to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 31,880,969 shares of common stock are issued and outstanding as of November 19, 2018. Our Board of Directors has the authority to cause us to issue additional shares of common stock and to determine the rights, preferences and privileges of such shares, without consent of any of our stockholders. Consequently, the stockholders may experience more dilution in their ownership of our stock in the future.

A reverse stock split may decrease the liquidity of the shares of our common stock.

The liquidity of the shares of our common stock may be affected adversely by a reverse stock split given the reduced number of shares that will be outstanding following a reverse stock split, especially if the market price of our common stock does not increase as a result of the reverse stock split.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

There were no unregistered securities to report which were sold or issued by the Company without the registration of these securities under the Securities Act of 1933 in reliance on exemptions from such registration requirements, within the period covered by this report, which have not been previously included in a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or a Current Report on Form 8-K. Please see NOTE G - ISSUANCES OF CAPITAL STOCK AND WARRANTS for further information.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Management Changes

See the current report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on August 3, 2018.

Acquisitions.

See the current report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on August 3, 2018.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

No.	Description
2.1	Share Exchange Agreement by and among the Company, Green C and the Selling Shareholders dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
3.1	Articles of Organization (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
3.2	Notice of Conversion (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
3.3	Articles of Incorporation (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
3.4	Bylaws (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
3.5	The Greater Cannabis Company, LLC Reinstatement State of Florida dated January 12, 2017 (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
3.6	Articles of Organization GCC Investment Holdings, LLC dated July 20, 2017 (previously filed on Amendment No. 2 to Form S-1 on August 8, 2017)
4.1	Specimen certificate of common stock (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
5.1	Legal Opinion of John T. Root, Jr.
10.6	Resale Certificate (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
10.7	Promissory Note between Sylios Corp and The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. dated as of August 12, 2014 (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
10.30	Aitan Zacharin Service Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.31	Mark Radom Service Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.32	Wayne Anderson Release and Debt Forgiveness Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.33	Aitan Zacharin Indemnification Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.34	Mark Radom Indemnification Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.35	Wayne Anderson Consulting Agreement dated July 31, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
10.36	License Agreement with Pharmedica Ltd. dated September 21, 2018 (previously filed on Form 8-K on August 3, 2018)
14.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
23.1	Consent of John T. Root, Jr. (Please see Exhibit 5.1 Legal Opinion of John T. Root, Jr.) (previously filed with Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 on August 25, 2017)
23.2	Consent of Michael T. Studer, CPA
Graphic	Corporate logo- GCC (previously filed with Form S-1 on September 20, 2017)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

XBRL Exhibits will be filed by subsequent amendment.

ITEM 7. SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Signatures	Title	Date
<u>/s/</u>	President (Principal Executive Officer), Acting Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer) and Chairman of the Board of Directors	November 19, 2018

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Aitain Zacharin, Chief Executive Officer of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

November 19, 2018

/s/ Aitan Zacharin

Chief Executive Officer
The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc.

Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Aitan Zacharin, Principal Financial Officer of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 19, 2018

By: /s/ Aitan Zacharin

Principal Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, , Chief Executive Officer of The Greater Cannabis Company, Inc., certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Aitan Zacharin

Chief Executive Officer
November 19, 2018
